

American Notes in Munich.

Published Daily.

Where the „Notes“ may be Found.

The American Notes in Munich may be found on sale at the

American Library
American Consulate
Jaffe's Book Store
The Reise Bureau
Hotels: Bayerischer Hof
" Continental
" Deutscher Hof
" Leinfelder
" Park
" Regina Palast
" Russischer Hof
" Vierjahreszeiten
Pensions: Liesecke.
" Finckh

Sewing For the Soldiers.

At the American School for Girls, 9 Friedrich Strasse, Miss Pattee and Mrs. Jennings are in charge of a group of women who are sewing for the soldiers. They meet at nine every morning. Volunteers will be gladly welcomed.

Help the German Women.

Some poor women, whose husbands have gone to the war, desire to have sewing to do in order to support their families. They will be given the work of making shirts for the hospitals if money can be raised. The Sewing Committee has placed boxes in the American Church and in the Consulate for contributions (in cash or checks) for this purpose.

The Hotel Leinfelder Concert.

A concert will be given by the well known Dutch singer, M. van Santen, at the Hotel Leinfelder Monday evening, August 17th, at nine o'clock, in aid of the Red Cross. The American and German guests of the hotel cordially invite all Americans and Germans to attend. Subscription: Two Marks.

The Hotel Continental Tea and Concert.

Through the courtesy of its proprietor, Mrs. Diener, the Continental Hotel has generously offered its reception rooms and services to the Ladies' Committee of the Children's Aid of the American Church, for a Benefit Tea at five o'clock on Monday, August,

17th. An admission of two marks will be charged and the Committee solicits further contributions. The entire receipts will be devoted to the care of children left in need by enlisted fathers. Miss Fay and Madame Cahier will sing. Tickets will be on sale at the American Consulate, the American Library and the leading hotels, also, after the Red Cross lecture on Saturday, at the door of the Christliches Hospiz.

The Consul-General's Thanks.

The Consul-General of the United States desires to express his sincere appreciation and thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who, as volunteers, have worked so earnestly and enthusiastically since the breaking out of war, to assist him in the administration of the enormously increased business of the Consulate. This assistance has made it possible to meet many inquiries promptly, allay needless fears, comfort many in real distress and avert impending suffering.

Mrs. Gaffney's Success.

The Munich police recently recommended that all citizens of the United States should wear an American flag. The Hon. T. St. John Gaffney, our Consul-General, tactfully added a suggestion of paying a tribute of admiration to the German Empire through brave Bavaria by adding a bit of Bavarian colors. With characteristic energy Mrs. Gaffney at once secured a supply of small flags and ribbon and began selling them in the rooms and corridors of the consulate. In this labor of love, she was assisted by her guest, Frau Wilhelm Kuntzelmann, Mr. and Mrs. Morris and a group of ladies who industriously cut ribbon and helped handle the small coin received.

The receipts from this enterprise, from twenty pfennigs to ten marks being paid for a flag, have netted two hundred marks. This money is to be used to assist in the support of poor children whose fathers have gone to fight for their country and their homes.

Children's Relief.

The work of the Children's Relief Committee is going on in earnest. Today one hundred children will be fed. The number of children and the demands for relief are increasing every day. The more

money given, the more children can be fed. Those who have subscribed now who will hereafter subscribe to this charity may rest assured that their money will be economically and wisely expended.

Yesterday the children spent most of the day in the playgrounds of the Englischergarten and in the parks in the city. The immediate supervision and care of the children is in the hands of the women teachers of the Salvatorplatz School, under the direction of the Oberlehrer.

The American Relief Committee.

Executive Committee:

Consul-General Gaffney, Honorary Chairman
Professor Fullerton, Chairman

Dr. Bissell
Mr. de Forest
President Garfield
Dr. Williamson

The Executive Committee has organized the following Committees to work under its general direction.

I. Relief.

Mr. de Forest, Director.

A. Emergency Relief to Americans

Dr. Williamson, Chairman
Mr. Crocker
Mr. Jennings
Mr. Robbins
The Director, ex officio

B. Red Cross

Professor Fullerton, Chairman
Dr. Bissell
Dr. Coit
Mr. A. M. Williamson
Frau Dr. Nordhoff-Jung
The Director, ex officio

Drs. Lubeck and Reazor and Messrs. Hyams, Waitt, and Johnson are authorized as solicitors for contributions in Hotels.

II. Information.

President Garfield, Director.

A. News

Mr. Baldwin, Chairman
Dr. Bissell
Mr. Altsheler
Mr. Crocker
Professor Jastrow
Mr. Jennings
Judge Lehman
Mr. Martin
Mr. Robbins
Mr. Satterlee
The Director ex officio

B. Transportation.

Mr. Schneider, Chairman
Mr. Hyams
Mr. Lane
Mr. Mc Enery
Mr. Bryant
The Director ex officio

C. Letters, Telegrams, and Registration.

Mr. Brand, Chairman
Mr. von Engelken
Judge Spiegelberg
Mr. Withrow
The Director ex officio

D. Banks and Credits.

Mr. Watriss, Chairman
Mr. Leask
Mr. Loeb
The Director ex officio.

To avoid confusion, all matters within the scope of each Committee's powers are to be handled under the direction of its Chairman only.

The Chairmen may be found daily after 11.30 A. M. as follows:

I. Relief

A. Emergency }
B. Red Cross } At the American Library

II. Information

A. News
B. Transportation
C. Letters, Telegrams, and Registration } at the
D. Banks and Credits } Consulate.

The Second Red Cross Lecture.

The attendance at the second Red Cross Lecture surpassed that of the previous lecture, and there was no diminution in enthusiasm.

Dr. Jung spoke first about the outer covering of the skeleton. The make-up of the rest of the body is of three kinds: hard, soft, and liquid.

The soft parts of the body consist, first, of the skin. This includes two parts: the epidermis, and the cuticle, which contains sweatglands and secretions. The other soft parts of the body are the connecting tissue, fat, muscle, blood-vessels, nerves, intestines, and mucous membrane.

The most important muscle is the heart, surrounded by a bag of connective tissue, called the "pericardium" which secretes lubricating fluid.

The heart has two sides, left and right. The left side contains pure blood, and the right contains venous blood. The heart contains valves, between the Vor- and Herzkammer. They are called "Klappen". There are three kinds of blood vessels. There are two circulations — systematic, and lesser, or lung circulation. The systematic circulation carries the blood from the left Herzkammer, through the body, back to the right Vorkammer. The second circulation carries the blood from the right Herzkammer, into the lungs, where it is aerated. Thence it proceeds into the left Vorkammer. It has on its course taken oxygen, which it distributes to the whole body. The composition of the blood was then treated. Finally there took place a series of demonstrations, in which seventeen men participated who are to take examinations.

Banking.

The Bayerischerevereins Bank will send forward for collection all Cook's cheques presented at the bank. It is hoped that collection can be made in about eight days.

One of the leading banks of Munich has just informed Justice Lehman that bank cables were being sent by way of Constantinople.

Transportation.

Arrangements are being made for sending special trains north and, if possible to arrange for special cars. The Committee on Transportation is continuing its efforts for this and other accommodation.

The Committee is making arrangements to have a well informed Transportation Agent at the Registration Office at the Consulate daily from 11. a. m. until the close of office hours.

It is possible to take trains daily for Holland, but the journey will occupy three or four days. Special arrangements will be made next week.

Ladies travelling alone are advised to proceed in parties of ten or twenty in charge of a courier, whose services can be secured for about six dollars a day.

Of all the Dutch cities Amsterdam has the amplest hotel accommodations.

For the information of those desiring to leave Munich by automobile, members of the committee report that they have had satisfactory dealings with the following companies:

Bayerischer Auto Garage, Karlstr. 72,

Bopp & Co., Schleißheimerstr. 6.

The Olympic is scheduled to sail from Liverpool on August 19 — not from Southampton.

Reminiscences of American Sympathy with Germany during the Franco-German War of 1870—1871

BY MORRIS JASTROW.

The historic days through which we are passing bring back vividly recollections deeply impressed in childhood days of the intense interest with which the course of events in the great war between Germany and France, forty-four years ago, was followed in the United States. I recall the eagerness with which dispatches were read from day to day in Philadelphia where I resided and which four decades ago was a much smaller place than it has since become. My parents, beings German and deeply patriotic, the details of the war were discussed in the household, and I was just old enough to trace the march of the German troops on a map which hung in my father's study. Weissenburg, Nancy, Orléans, Metz,

Sedan, and many other places seemed as familiar as cities in the State of Pennsylvania. My companions and I had regiments of little tin soldiers representing the various army divisions and we played war, reproducing the battles of the day. We captured Mac Mahon, shut up Bazaine in Sedan and played the historic meeting of Napoleon III and Bismarck on the highroad.

But there are two events in these earliest reminiscences of childhood which stand out with particular prominence and which made so deep an impression because illustrating the sympathy in America for Germany in a crisis of her existence. During the winter of 1870—71 a large bazaar was held in Philadelphia in Horticultural hall, the proceeds of which were sent to Germany for the benefit of the families of those who had perished or who had been incapacitated in the war. The participation was general and a large sum was realized.

I was very proud of the share I took as an aid and which loomed up large in my eyes.

My mother was in charge of one of the tables loaded with all the useless articles which are donated on such occasions and sold to those who do not want them. I was taken along to the bazaar on afternoons as a reward for being very good and was permitted to go around the hall with a grab bag containing the particularly worthless trash carefully concealed in large bundles of paper and which one was privileged to draw at five cents a "grab". Few victims were permitted to escape and as I returned from time to time to have the bag refilled, my pride swelled and I felt that I was bringing about the success of the bazaar. For years I kept a little ribbon combining the American with the German colors which I was privileged to wear as one of the aids at that fair. An object of special interest to see which extra admission was charged was a French metraillouse captured by the Germans and which in some way was sent over to the United States for exhibit in the various cities in which bazaars for the benefit of the German soldiers and their families were held. The metraillouse was a new invention in the possession of the French and it was supposed before the war that it would make an army invincible. [It is of course a mere baby compared to the giants that now form part of the deadly equipment of the modern army.]

At the close of the war the citizens of Philadelphia of German birth or origin decided to celebrate the declaration of peace by a civic and industrial parade which proved to be the largest affair of the kind that the city had seen. The entire city was in holiday attire. German and American flags were flying everywhere and thousands of houses were decorated. Ours as I recall was covered with ever-

greens, interspersed with flowers and wreaths. My impression is that school sessions were adjourned for the day though of that I am not certain. At all events we boys saw the parade and every bit of it. I recall the long procession of all kinds of German societies, singing societies, Turnvereine, Schützenvereine, etc. The various trades were represented by large delegations carrying symbols of their activities, and there passes, as I write, before my mind's eye the somewhat weird combination of high silk hats and long white aprons worn by the butchers in the parade. There were elaborate historic floats, chief among which naturally was the figure of Germania surrounded by her children Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Baden, and Wurtemberg. The industries of the city were represented by large floats showing workmen manufacturing all manner of things of which they distributed samples along the route of the parade. We boys must have gathered enough material that day to stock a department store.

There was also organized as I remember, in our city, a bazaar for the French wounded and sufferers. It took place in the old concert Hall on Chestnut Street. I do not recall having been taken to see it but I remember hearing my father express his satisfaction that in the glow of victory there should also be sympathetic concern for the suffering opponents — thus adding the touch that makes all mankind akin. . I have no doubt that he sent his mite for the cause of suffering humanity irrespective of nationality.

Some of us of the present generation had fondly hoped that a great European war was a thing of the past. This hope has been dashed to the ground. The structure of civilization, slowly and painfully reared, seems to be tottering and it requires all one's courage to maintain one's belief in progress. As long however, as the cause of suffering humanity stirs our hearts and we see about us such scenes of genuine patriotism and stolid heroism as we have witnessed in Munich during the past two weeks we need not abandon hope, albeit that the realization of the hope must sadly be deferred.

The War: Egypt and Germany.

The Egyptian government, influenced, of course, by England, has, declared that it stands with its mighty protector in the war against Germany.

The War: England and Austria.

Yesterday the British ambassador at Vienna appeared at the Foreign Office and stated that, as France now found herself menaced by a war with Austria — the latter power having taken the offensive, and as Austria was already at war with the ally of France, Russia, and was supporting the enemy of France, Germany, hence, with regard to

the close relations existing between France and Great Britain, a state of war existed also between Austria and England. He thereupon demanded his passports.

The War: The Navies.

It is interesting to compare the naval strength — as it appears on paper! — of the navies involved in the present war. The battle ships are divided into three classes, the third being the oldest and weakest.

	Battleships.				Cruisers.	Personnel.
	1st Class.	2nd	3rd	Total		
Germany . . .	13	4	20	37	48	74,000
Austria . . .	2	0	9	11	7	19,000
Totals	15	4	29	48	55	93,000
Britain . . .	21	9	38	68	110	146,000
France . . .	8	0	13	21	30	64,500
Russia . . .	2	0	6	8	14	53,500
Totals	31	9	57	97	154	264,000

The War: The German Navy.

On paper then the figures are overwhelming against German naval strength. Despite that, the German admirals showed no discouragement at the outbreak of hostilities with three powers; instead, they showed instant and successful activity, whether in the Baltic, in the North Sea, or in the Mediterranean.

In the Baltic, two little cruisers, the "Augsburg" and the "Magdeburg", quickly closed up the war port of Libau, the first port on the Russian shore of that sea beyond the German line. Russian stupefaction at that deed was seen in their remarkable wrecking of their own port of Hangö, thinking thus to protect St. Petersburg.

Far more daring still and equally successful was the closing of the mouth of the Thames, by mines laid by a little excursion steamer, the "Königin Luise", under the fearless Corvette-Captain Biermann. The "Luise" now lies at the bottom of the sea, but before she sank, not only were the mines laid, but the English cruiser "Amphion" with half her crew was destroyed by one of them.

The German papers now report that their submarine boats have gone along the entire eastern coast of England and Scotland to the Shetland Isles.

Even in the Mediterranean, where the German chance would seem to be altogether hopeless, the cruisers "Goeben" and "Breslau" have been preventing the transport of French troops from the ports of Bône and Philippeville in Algeria.

Since then, if we may believe the report, an event has occurred, of interest to all Americans, namely the chasing by the little cruiser "Dresden", of the great Cunarder "Mauretania" out of Halifax harbor.